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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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L A T E C A B L E S

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Belgium 1936 production estimated as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 15,726,000 bushels (14,780,000), rye 14,094,000 (18,522,000), barley 2,021,000 (4,290,000), and oats 15,756,000 bushels (53,280,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, August 26, 1936.)

Portugal 1936 wheat crop placed at 8,377,000 bushels as against 23,406,000 bushels in 1935; rye at 3,661,000 bushels as compared with 3,937,000 bushels in 1935. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, August 26, 1936.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Argentina sows larger wheat acreage

The first estimate of the area sown to wheat in the Argentine for harvest in 1936-37 is placed at 16,803,000 acres, according to a cable from Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires. This indicates a gain of 18 percent over the sown acreage of 1935-36, but it is still 13 percent below average seedings during the 5 years 1930-31 to 1934-35. In 1935-36 only 14,208,000 acres were sown. Drought conditions that year not only interfered with seeding operations, but also caused considerable abandonment. The area for harvest totaled 11,913,000 acres, from which was harvested only about 140,000,000 bushels of wheat, the smallest Argentine crop since 1916-17. Excessive rains delayed seeding operations to some extent this season, but growing conditions have been generally favorable, and sowings, stimulated by high wheat prices and adverse crop reports from North America, have gone forward rather rapidly during the past month.

The first estimate of the 1936-37 area sown to rye in Argentina is reported at 1,730,000 acres as compared with 1,749,000 acres sown in 1935,36. The abandonment last season amounted to 67 percent, leaving only 583,000 acres for harvest, from which a crop of 5,000,000 bushels was obtained.

Canadian crop conditions

Drought conditions, which have been widespread in Canada this season, were partially relieved by recent rains in southwestern Ontario, southern Manitoba, southwestern Saskatchewan, and adjoining areas of Alberta, according to a telegram from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Harvesting was interrupted by frequent showers over the wheat fields of the Prairie Provinces, but it is now almost completed. Deliveries of wheat are increasing and will soon reach the peak for the season. Yields range from very poor in the worst drought areas to good in the northern districts, where moisture supplies were adequate for the growth of the crop. The quality of the wheat is generally good, with the protein content extremely high. Rust has been rather widespread but has caused little damage because the grain ripened so early. Harvesting is still in progress in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and British Columbia, with yields and quality fair to good. In Ontario, the harvest is practically completed, with yields good, but rains are needed for the late crops.

The Shanghai wheat market

Influenced by higher world prices, wheat and flour prices at Shanghai increased slightly during the week ended August 21, according to a radiogram

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from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. A further narrowing of the spread between domestic and foreign prices was prevented by the accumulation of wheat stocks at Shanghai and reports indicating a large 1936 rice crop in China. Japan continued to make limited import purchases of Chinese wheat, which in all totaled about 830,000 bushels. No steps have been taken by the Chinese Government to prohibit the export of wheat, and it appears unlikely that such steps will be taken.

There was still no interest displayed in foreign wheat. Arrivals of domestic wheat, which continued to improve in quality as a result of lower moisture content, were in excess of milling requirements. The mills at Shanghai continued to operate at full capacity, with stocks of wheat on hand approximating 40 to 50 days' milling requirements. The demand for flour declined somewhat during the week, and stocks, having increased slightly, were estimated at 400,000 bags. Reports indicated that the Manchurian Government had taken definite action to limit importation of foreign flour, except from Japan, but definite information regarding the measure and its effect on exports of flour from Shanghai had not been received by the Shanghai office. Limited quantities of Shanghai flour were reported to have been exported to South Sea ports during the week.

Australian wheat was still being offered at Shanghai at the nominal price of 121 cents per bushel. Best-quality domestic spot wheat was quoted at 82 cents; futures at noon, August 21, were as follows: August 81 cents, September 84, October 86, November 87, December 88, January 89 cents per bushel. The spot price of domestic flour was 97 cents per bag of 49 pounds; futures at noon, August 21, were: August and September 96 cents, October 98, November and December 99, January 100 cents per bag. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, was \$4.31 per barrel of 196 pounds. Imports of flour into Shanghai during July totaled 6,000 barrels, of which Australia supplied 1,000 barrels, Canada 4,000, and the United States 1,000 barrels. In July 1935, flour imports amounted to 5,000 barrels, of which about 2,000 barrels came from the United States and 3,000 from Canada.

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent information

Feed grain supplies in North America this year promise to be much below average. The production in Europe is slightly below average but larger than last year, principally because of large crops in the Danube Basin. The area seeded to corn for the 1936 harvest in the four Danubian countries totals 24,227,000

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acres, an increase of about 4 percent over the 1935 acreage in those countries. The total production of barley and oats for 1936 in all countries reported amounts to 43,461,000 short tons, which is 17 percent less than the 52,298,000 short tons raised in those countries a year ago.

The official estimate of the exportable surplus from the 1935-36 corn crop in Argentina on July 24 was 263,961,600 bushels, which would leave 245,603,000 bushels still available after August 14. There was much delay in the harvesting and shelling of the crop, due to heavy rainfall, and the quality of the crop was considerably damaged by mold. Large orders for Argentine corn, however, have been placed for shipment later in the season, both to the United States and to Europe.

The exportable surplus of corn from the Danube Basin for the year ending September 30, 1936, is estimated by the Danube Basin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service at 44,100,000 bushels, of which 8,100,000 bushels were still available on August 1. The exportable surplus of barley from the Danube Basin for the year beginning July 1, 1936, is estimated at 39,400,000 bushels as compared with 7,300,000 bushels actually exported in 1935-36 and 37,100,000 bushels, the average export from 1930-31 to 1934-35. The exportable surplus of oats is placed at 4,900,000 bushels compared with 1,700,000 bushels exported in 1935-36 and an average of 3,300,000 bushels during the past 5 years.

The condition of the growing corn crop is reported excellent in Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Bulgaria, where abundant rains fell in July. Rumania suffered from drought and heat, so that the late-seeded corn was seriously damaged in many sections. In Austria, the condition of the corn crop on August 1 was above average. The 1936 corn crop in the United States, according to the August 1 estimate, is only 1,439,135,000 bushels compared with 2,291,629,000 bushels in 1935 and 2,553,424,000 bushels, the 1928-1932 average.

The total 1936 barley crop in the 19 countries so far reported, which in 1935 raised about 41 percent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere harvest, is 820,595,000 bushels, or a decrease of more than 12 percent from the 1935 production in the same countries. The 1936 barley production in the United States as indicated by the August 1 estimate amounted to only about one-half of the 1935 production. The European countries show a net increase of 6 percent, and the North African countries a 4-percent increase over the small crops of last year. Japan, Spain, and Algeria are important barley-producing countries which show decreases in production from a year ago. See table, page 288. In Canada, the condition of the barley crop at the end of July was only 56 percent of the long-time average compared with 87 percent a month earlier and 93 percent on the same date a year earlier. The first

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estimate of the area sown to barley for the 1936-37 harvest in Argentina is 1,977,000 acres, which is 2 percent larger than that sown a year earlier, and 13 percent above the average acreage of the past 5 years.

The total 1936 oats crop in the 14 countries so far reported, which in 1935 produced 40 percent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere harvest, is 1,485,409,000 bushels, a decrease of about 20 percent from the 1935 harvest in the same countries. The August 1 estimate of the oats crop in the United States represents a 36-percent decrease from the production in 1935. The European countries show a net increase of 7 percent over the production of last year, Morocco and Algeria a net increase of nearly 42 percent, and the principal regions of Turkey a 3-percent increase over the total for last year. The only foreign countries so far reported which have shown decreases from a year ago are England and Wales and Spain. See table, page 288. In Canada, the condition of the oats crop at the end of July was 57 percent of the long-time average compared with 87 percent a month earlier and 90 percent in July 1935. In Austria, the condition on August 1 was above average; in Norway it was only slightly above average; and in Denmark it was a little below average. The 1936-37 area sown to oats in Argentina is placed at 2,965,000 acres, which is slightly larger than that sown for the last year's harvest, but 14 percent below the average acreage of the past 5 years.

TOBACCO

British Empire flue-cured production maintained

Production for 1936 of flue-cured tobacco in the British Empire is estimated to be about as large as in 1935, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache, P. G. Minneman at London. A smaller Southern Rhodesia crop is offset by increased Canadian plantings, and the India crop is about the same as that of a year ago. These three countries are the principal Empire producers of flue-cured leaf, with small quantities being grown in the Union of South Africa, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. Prices in the three leading countries this year are reported to be slightly higher than those of a year ago. Concerted efforts are being made, with some success, to improve the quality of Empire flue-cured tobacco.

Southern Rhodesia

The flue-cured crop now being marketed in Southern Rhodesia is placed at 17,500,000 pounds or about 10 percent below the 19,506,000 pounds produced a year ago. Under existing regulations, from 80 to 90 percent of the crop may be sold domestically, in the Union of South Africa, or in Great

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Britain. This is known as the "quota." Non-quota leaf must be disposed of in countries other than those named. By late June nearly half of the current total crop had been sold, with quota leaf averaging 8.92d. (about 18 cents) per pound. It was expected that the quality of the tobacco remaining to be sold from the current crop would be somewhat below that of the earlier sales. In that event, average prices for the season possibly would be lower than the figure indicated. This season's quality is reported to be generally less satisfactory than that of a year ago. For the first time Southern Rhodesia's only flue-cured tobacco market, located at Salisbury, is being operated this season on an auction basis similar to American auction warehouse floors.

Canada

The 1936 Canadian flue-cured acreage is estimated to be 40,000 acres against 35,000 acres in 1935. The 1936 acreage probably would have been larger had all growers taken advantage of the extra acreage allotments in the Old Belt of Ontario. Production estimates are not available, but last year Canada produced 35,200,000 pounds of flue-cured leaf. This year, the flue-cured crop in the Old Belt was more uniform and somewhat farther advanced by mid-July than it was a year earlier. Most of the Canadian flue-cured crop is used in cigarette blends. There are no indications as yet of the quality of this year's crop.

India

The 1935 crop of flue-cured tobacco in India is estimated to be about the same as that of 1935. Most of the tobacco, however, is comprised of dark types, only a small part of the total being light flue-cured tobacco. The quality of the 1936 flue-cured crop is reported to be somewhat lower than that of last year. British importers, however, indicate that the current India crop is being offered at prices from 1d. to 2d. per pound higher than last year's prices. Some of the flue-cured India leaf grown from American seed appears to be neutral in flavor, with a good body but poor burn.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S , A N D N U T S

The filbert situation in the Mediterranean Basin countries

The 1936 production of filberts in Italy, Spain, and Turkey is forecast at 120,000 short tons, according to a report from N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Attaché at Paris. This represents an increase of 10 percent over

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the 109,000 tons estimated to have been produced in these three countries in 1935 and is 32 percent larger than the 6-year average production in 1929-1934 of 90,750 tons. In spite of this increase, however, total supplies for the 1936-37 season will not be much different from those of the season just ending, as old-crop stocks on September 1, 1936, will be much smaller than they were on that date last year. Of interest to importers of unshelled filberts into the United States is the belief that prices will be lower than those prevailing during 1935-36, due to the fact that the Naples district, where most of the American imports of unshelled filberts originate, has a much larger crop this year. See table, page 290.

Production prospects for the Island of Sicily are fairly good and, although the crop cannot be termed a large one, it is now believed that it will be considerably above the relatively small production of 1935. In the Naples district, the outlook is for an excellent crop. Both the long and the round varieties of filberts promise good yields and, on account of the very favorable weather conditions that have prevailed, the nuts are larger than usual for this time of the year. Judging from present indications, it is believed that the 1936 crop of the Naples district will be more than twice as large as that of 1935. It is indicated that the 1936 filbert production in Naples and Sicily districts together will approximate 37,000 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with about 18,000 tons produced last year.

Early season prospects in Spain were very favorable, but continuous rains during the spring months did some damage, so that at present the prospect is for a crop of 26,000 tons, or about an average production. It was anticipated that the 1936 production in Turkey would be light because of the abnormally heavy crop last year. Under the exceptionally favorable spring weather, however, another good crop of filberts is in prospect. At present, the output is forecast at 57,000 tons, which, while 13,000 tons under the estimated 1935 crop, is well above the 1929-1934 average of 43,200 tons.

The 1935-36 season opened in Italy with old-crop stocks of filberts of negligible importance so that the 1935 crop represented fairly well the supplies for that season. Because export figures are not available, it has been necessary to estimate exports from import figures for the most important consuming countries. On this basis, it appears that from September 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, Italy exported an equivalent of 14,500 tons of unshelled filberts or 36 percent less than the quantity shipped during the corresponding period of the previous season. Stocks available at the close of the present season will not be larger than those in existence on September 1, 1935, as domestic consumption has been greater than usual. In fact, it is believed

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that by September 1, 1936, there will be no old-crop stocks left in the Naples district, and the carry-over in Sicily will not be much greater than that in existence a year ago. Since, normally, Spain and Turkey export practically all the shelled filberts and Italy ships the bulk of the unshelled product, and since Italy will have more than twice as many filberts in 1936-37 as last year, it is apparent that more unshelled filberts will be available for export this coming season than was the case in 1935-36.

As a result of the heavy 1934 filbert crop, Spain closed the 1934-35 season with large stocks; and, in spite of the small crop of 1935, total supplies for 1935-36 were quite large. During the 10-month period ended June 30, 1936, an equivalent of 20,700 tons of unshelled filberts have been exported from Spain. When this figure is added to that of domestic consumption, it is indicated that Spain will close the 1935-36 season with much reduced stocks. For the coming season, therefore, although the crop is expected to be larger than last year, total supplies in Spain will not be greater and will probably be smaller than in 1935-36.

On September 1, 1935, old-crop stocks of filberts in Turkey were light; but, as a result of the heavy 1935 crop, supplies for the 1935-36 season were very large. In the early part of the season, there was some doubt as to whether Turkey would be able to dispose of these supplies. The marketing season was unusually successful, however, as Germany, through her clearing agreement with Turkey, imported large quantities of filberts. Although no official statistics are available, it is estimated that a total of 65,000 tons had been exported at the end of June 1936. See table, page 290. . It is believed that, on account of these large exports, remaining stocks will not be heavy, and it is probable that by the time the new crop is ready for shipment the carry-over will not be any larger than it was at the same time last year. The new crop is expected to be smaller than that of last year, and total 1936-37 supplies of filberts in Turkey will probably be under those of 1935-36, although substantially above average.

Total supplies of filberts for 1935-36 in Italy, Spain, and Turkey amounted roughly to 122,000 tons, of which 109,000 tons represented the 1935 production in these three countries and 13,000 tons the old-crop stocks. Of these total supplies, an equivalent of about 100,000 tons was exported from September 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, and it is believed that by the end of the 1935-36 season, August 31, 1936, these exports will have reached 104,000 tons. When this figure is added to that for domestic consumption in the three countries, it becomes apparent that the present season will close with very small old-crop stocks. Actually, the September 1, 1936, carry-over in the three countries will likely be less than one-half that in existence a year earlier.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOLLarger Danish hog slaughter in prospect

A weekly slaughter of 96,000 to 101,000 hogs in Denmark is anticipated by Danish authorities for the period July-May 1936-37, according to Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed at Berlin. The slaughter estimate was made by the semi-official Danish Agricultural Council on the basis of the July 18 hog census, which, at 3,503,000 head, was the largest census or estimate since July 1933. On the basis of the May 1936 census, the Council had estimated weekly slaughter at about 95,000 head for the period May-February 1936-37. The weekly average for the calendar year 1935 was 83,000 head.

Most of the increase in the July 1936 estimate over those made in May and June of this year is accounted for by the larger number of pigs weighing less than 132 pounds (60 kilos). This development was to be expected from the marked increase in breeding operations in evidence for some time. Bred sows, although showing a decrease of about 6 percent from the June 1936 estimates, with that exception are higher than on any other estimate or census date since April 1933. Most of the decrease from June in bred sows appeared in the gilt category.

The decline in gilts has resulted from an increase in the practice of letting them produce one litter and then selling them as sows. It will be recalled that the Danish hog-marketing control measures apply only to hogs of bacon weight and not to pigs under 110 pounds (50 kilos) or to sows and boars. These exceptions have been found to be too liberal for exercising proper control under price conditions favorable to increasing production. The supply of light pigs for slaughter has been increased materially since producers will not risk feeding them to bacon weights and then have them classed as excess or "non-card" hogs, which must be sold at unremunerative prices. The gilts, after producing one litter, are marketed as sows for domestic consumption and have brought prices little less than those paid for "card" or export-bacon hogs.

The sale of light pigs and of gilts as sows has prevented the low non-card prices from being as effective a limitation on production as was intended. An order effective July 1, 1936, however, now prohibits the marketing of sows under 18 months of age at the prices prescribed for sows. Such sows must be sold at the non-card prices for bacon hogs. This measure also is expected to reduce the number of young pigs, which is now regarded as excessive.

The three leading market outlets for Danish hogs are Great Britain, the home trade, and Germany. Prospects are none too favorable, Mr. Reed states, for disposing of the larger numbers of hogs anticipated in the fall of 1936. Current British import quotas for cured pork allow for no increase

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

in imports from foreign sources. Trade with Germany must be kept on a fairly even exchange basis, and, since Denmark has difficulty in absorbing the necessary volume of German goods, hog exports to Germany are now below the numbers agreed upon. Domestic consumption responds readily to price changes. At present, however, the high prices of bacon-hog pork is an important factor in holding domestic consumption well below the level prevailing prior to the adoption of the marketing-control measures.

European wool industries reflect improved tone

Early August indications in Europe were for sustained or increased wool utilization, according to reports from the Berlin and London offices of the Foreign Agricultural Service. On the Continent the resumption in July of full operations in most French and Belgian mills following the May and June strike periods was the outstanding development. In Great Britain, wool industry activity this summer has continued the current year's increase over activity of other recent years. No reversal of the upward trend of recent months is in evidence, barring the usual seasonal slackening in August.

The French wool industry anticipates favorable operating results despite the additional costs arising from recent legislation in the interest of workers. In Belgium, the industry is operating at the satisfactory levels which preceded the strike, with orders accumulating. The Italian wool industry, however, reports continued restricted activity. The chief cause for complaint is said to be the high level of prices for finished goods. The German situation has shown little change in recent weeks. Demand for raw wool has continued good.

UNITED STATES CATTLE IMPORT QUOTAS NEARLY EXHAUSTED

By August 8 about 90 percent of the United States 1936 low-duty import quota of 155,799 head of heavy cattle was used, and the quota on veal calves was exhausted. The small quota for dairy cows was only about 17 percent utilized on the same date.

A reduction of from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound was fixed by the trade agreement with Canada for the heavy-cattle quota, excluding dairy cows. The rate on 20,000 head of dairy cows was reduced from 3 cents to 1.5 cents. The rate on the veal-calf quota was 1.5 cents, representing a reduction of 1 cent per pound below the general rate applying to all dutiable cattle weighing less than 700 pounds. There was no reduction in the 2.5-cent rate on cattle weighing between 175 and 700 pounds. Since the calf quota has been filled, all dutiable cattle weighing less than 700 pounds will pay 2.5 cents until the 1937 quotas become effective on January 1 next. The same reductions in duty will apply on the quotas for 1937 and succeeding years as have been in effect during 1936.

UNITED STATES CATTLE IMPORT QUOTAS NEARLY EXHAUSTED, CONT'D

There is no definite allocation of shares in the quotas among the countries interested in sending live cattle. The table below shows the division of imports under the quota between Canada and Mexico, the only two countries interested in shipping dutiable cattle to the United States. The quota utilization reflects the prevalent interests of Canada and Mexico with respect to the weight classes established in the agreement. Shipments from both countries have been governed by no consideration other than the attractiveness of American prices for the various types of cattle available in each country.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle and calves under the quotas,
January 1-August 8, 1936

Item	Calves weighing less than 175 pounds	Cattle weighing 700 pounds or more	Dairy cows weighing 700 pounds or more
Quotas for 1936	51,933	155,799	20,000
Total imports			
January 1 - August 8...	51,933	139,989	3,417
Percent of quota used....	100.0	89.9	17.1
Imports from Canada			
January 1 - August 8...	a/ 48,682	120,129	3,417
Percent of imports received from Canada...	a/ 95.6	85.8	100.0
Imports from Mexico			
January 1 - August 8...	a/ 2,238	19,860	0
Percent of imports received from Mexico...	a/ 4.4	14.2	0

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the United States Customs Bureau. a/ Figures are for period January 1 - August 1, 1936.

Imports of both light and heavy cattle from Canada have exceeded last year's figures. Imports of heavy cattle from Mexico also have increased this year, but there has been a sharp decline from 1935 figures in imports of Mexican light cattle. That decline has resulted in smaller total imports of light cattle in 1936 than in 1935.

The decline in the rate of imports of cattle since last April suggests that total dutiable imports for the calendar year 1936 may fall below the 364,623 head of cattle and calves imported in 1935. During April, heavy cattle alone were being imported under quota at the rate of about 9,000 per week. The rate was down to about 5,000 in June and to about 2,000 in July. During the first week in August, imports of heavy cattle totaled slightly over 900 head. Imports of non-concession cattle also tended downward from April through June. July import figures for such cattle are not yet available.

UNITED STATES CATTLE IMPORT QUOTAS NEARLY EXHAUSTED, CONT'D

CATTLE: Imports into the United States from Canada and Mexico,
by months, 1935 and 1936

Country, year, and month	700 pounds and over			Under 700 pounds			Total dutiabale cattle
	Dairy cows	Others	Total	Less than 175 lb.	175 to 699 lb.	Total	
CANADA:	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1935-January	a/	a/	1,274	a/	a/	173	1,447
February ...	a/	a/	3,502	a/	a/	677	4,179
March	a/	a/	11,390	a/	a/	4,381	15,771
April	a/	a/	13,487	a/	a/	5,443	18,930
May	a/	a/	14,142	a/	a/	6,611	20,753
June	a/	a/	6,460	a/	a/	4,858	11,318
Total	a/	a/	50,255	a/	a/	22,143	72,398
1936-January	390	8,574	8,864	896	832	1,728	10,592
February	181	8,683	8,864	1,230	509	1,739	10,603
March	200	14,628	14,828	2,141	928	3,069	17,897
April	326	34,501	34,827	6,425	3,250	9,675	44,502
May	920	23,731	24,651	9,054	2,329	11,383	36,034
June	764	20,738	21,502	14,337	2,548	16,885	38,387
Total	2,681	110,855	113,536	34,083	10,396	44,479	158,015
MEXICO:							
1935-January	a/	a/	68	a/	a/	4,313	4,381
February ...	a/	a/	22	a/	a/	33,536	33,558
March	a/	a/	62	a/	a/	36,088	36,150
April	a/	a/	770	a/	a/	29,733	30,503
May	a/	a/	242	a/	a/	26,062	26,304
June	a/	a/	946	a/	a/	19,581	20,527
Total	a/	a/	2,110	a/	a/	149,313	151,423
1936-January	0	2,319	2,319	161	8,338	8,499	10,818
February ...	0	3,301	3,301	32	13,819	13,851	17,152
March	0	5,855	5,855	33	27,195	27,228	33,083
April	0	3,191	3,191	259	30,372	30,631	33,822
May	0	4,027	4,027	128	14,727	14,855	18,882
June	0	666	666	12	7,096	7,108	7,774
Total	0	19,359	19,359	625	101,547	102,172	121,531

a/ Not classified prior to January 1, 1936.

In the first 6 months of 1936, the total live weight of all dutiable cattle imported amounted to nearly 179,000,000 pounds against 125,000,000 pounds in the comparable 1935 period. Despite an increase of 54,000,000 pounds in the 1936 imports over 1935 figures, this year's imports have represented only 2.32 percent of the preliminary estimate of the total domestic cattle and calf slaughter on a live-weight basis, for the January-June period. The 1936 increase in imports over the 1935 figure represented .70 percent of the comparable estimated 1936 domestic slaughter. If imports continue to decline, they will represent a progressively smaller proportion of the domestic slaughter figures.

About 280,000 head of dutiable cattle and calves were imported in the first 6 months of 1936 against about 224,000 head a year earlier. The record

UNITED STATES CATTLE IMPORT QUOTAS NEARLY EXHAUSTED, CONT'D

shows that of the 1936 imports nearly two-thirds were stockers and feeders and about one-third were slaughter cattle. Assuming that practically all of the slaughter stock other than veal calves fell into the concession class of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, it appears that Canada has provided about 86 percent of the imported slaughter stock for this year up to August 8. Imports appear in general to have had little effect on domestic prices.

From early January to early June, the weighted average price of choice and prime grade steers at Chicago declined about 33 percent. Normally, the seasonal trend in the prices of the better grades of steers is downward during most of the first 6 months of the year. This year, however, the decline was much greater than usual because supplies of such cattle at Chicago during the first 6 months were double those of a year earlier and were 18 percent larger than the average for 1931-1935. The increased supply this year was a reflection of the larger supplies of feed produced in 1935 as compared with 1934 and the very favorable returns from 1935 feeding operations when relatively few fed cattle were produced. There were practically no imports of this grade of cattle.

Contrasted with the decline of 33 percent in the price of choice and prime grade steers, the price of medium grade steers fell only 9 percent although 80 percent of the slaughter cattle from Canada fell in this group. Prices of these grades are affected not only by the demand for slaughter but also by the spring demand for cattle for grazing. Supplies of medium-grade steers at Chicago during the first half of this year were 52 percent larger than those of a year earlier. The demand for cattle for grazing was fairly strong in the early spring. As the prices of better grades continued downward with the advancing season, however, and as crop prospects declined, this demand weakened materially. This reduced demand for grazing cattle was a major factor in the easier price position of the lower grades late this spring. Larger slaughter supplies of hogs also have been a factor influencing cattle prices.

BEEF STEERS: Weighted average prices of slaughter grades at Chicago, in cents per pound, July 1935 and January and July 1936.

Grade	July 1935	January 1936	July 1936	Decline in July 1936 from	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	July 1935	January 1936
Prime and choice	11.20	13.03	8.78	22	33
Good	10.04	10.28	8.16	19	21
Medium	8.48	8.18	7.46	12	9
Common	6.66	6.84	6.22	7	9
Average	9.80	9.30	8.13	17	13

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE a/.

Australia has been providing an increasing amount of Government aid to agriculture in recent years through direct bounties and marketing schemes. The upward production trend of a number of export products has been stimulated by this policy, notably butter, dried fruit, and sugar. The Australian program has favored the competitive position of the affected products in the export markets.

Price and supply control in the domestic market is characteristic of most Australian commodity-marketing schemes. Through such means, domestic prices are maintained above export prices and an indirect export bounty effected. Such schemes are practicable only when a material share of the total production is consumed in the home market. Wool, the country's leading product, has been excluded from any marketing plan of that nature since the domestic market is decidedly limited in proportion to total production. See table, page 287.

The necessity for special aid to Australian producers was the result, in large measure, of the long-time programs for settling the land and increasing agricultural production. Considerable gains were made along those lines after the war and up to 1929. During that period, export products were moving in increasing volume at good prices.

The collapse of agricultural prices in the period 1929-1932 found Australia with the capacity for an agricultural output considerably larger than the export markets could absorb at satisfactory prices. These conditions intensified interest in Government aid, primarily to increase the cash income of producers without reducing production or exports. In fact, maintained or increased exports and sharply curtailed imports have been outstanding features of the Government's program to achieve economic recovery. In the schemes applying to products formerly not on an export basis, such as sugar, some effort has been made to control production.

In the low-price period following 1929, it was evident that the increasing amount of tariff protection being granted to Australian enterprise, both industrial and agricultural, was affecting the agricultural exports adversely. Producers working under the earlier-established marketing schemes found that rising production costs were offsetting the market-control benefits. The result was a demand for additional aid in connection with existing schemes, and for the extension of aid to products not yet provided for despite measures taken to reduce certain cost items, notably wages. The increased protection for items affecting farmers' costs in many cases aggravated conditions made unfavorable by the relatively high costs incurred in earlier years to get the land settled and into production.

Wheat provides an example of the difficulties accruing from low prices and high production costs, including interest on a relatively heavy capital investment. As late as March 1935, an official investigation of wheat

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

production revealed that only 40 percent of the growers could meet all debt and other charges under a subsidy of 3d (about 5 cents) per bushel with the price of wheat at 3s. per bushel (approximately 57 cents). It was shown also that another 26 percent could do so if relieved of most of their debts, but that 34 percent could not do so even if relieved of all debt.

The position of all agricultural producers in Australia has tended to improve as prices of export commodities have moved upward, especially in 1935 and 1936. The enhanced value of wool has been particularly beneficial to the whole national economy. The continued operation of the marketing schemes, however, tends to maintain the competitive position of certain Australian export products, and improved values of agricultural exports have brought no indication of any material departure from the increasingly protectionist policy of recent years.

Australian agricultural settlement and development policy

Physical and climatic conditions in Australia provide an environment favorable to an economy dominated by the specialized production of a few agricultural commodities. The country is sparsely settled, and there is relatively little industrial development. Over a long period, however, the Federal and State Governments have been actively engaged in fostering closer settlement and developing domestic industry. Stated in broad terms, the objective has been such a balance between agriculture and industry as will support a larger population and promote conditions suitable for the normal political and social life of a British community. This objective has been directly or indirectly the purpose of much of the agricultural policy of Australia, especially during the past 7 years.

Land settlement

The Australian land-settlement policy has had as its main objective the encouragement of farming in smaller units. Early legislation to accomplish this purpose, however, was unsuccessful. By 1880 a large part of the more desirable public land had been absorbed into large estates. In an effort to break up the large holdings, land taxes on unimproved property were imposed. This method proved ineffective, and in the nineties a policy of land repurchase began.

With the passage of the Closer Settlement Act of 1904, the Commonwealth Government definitely embarked upon a comprehensive repurchase program. Land thus acquired was subdivided into farms of suitable size and sold to approved applicants on a conditional-purchase plan. Payments were spread over 30 years with requirements of a term of residence, the erection of buildings, and the making of other improvements. Following the war, the Commonwealth Government assisted returned soldiers to settle the land. For this purpose the Government repurchased a considerable amount of land and also set aside a part of the unoccupied public domain. Although a large sum was spent, the scheme proved only partially successful.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

Immigration

Prior to the war the States had in operation schemes for assisting immigrants to settle land. In 1920, the Commonwealth took over the immigration machinery for recruiting immigrants from Great Britain. In cooperation with the British Government, which was anxious to relieve the pressure of population in Great Britain, an extensive land-settlement program was launched. Under the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, several settlement plans were formulated. The Group Settlement scheme in Western Australia was organized on the basis of the assumption that men working under direction could accomplish more than in isolated units. The scheme proved disappointing as the costs were unexpectedly high and about half the settlers abandoned their land. Other schemes for the settlement of 2,000 families in Victoria and 6,000 in New South Wales also fell short of anticipations.

The British Government in 1925 agreed to make available to the State a total of £34,000,000 (around \$164,000,000) on very easy terms on the condition that the money be expended in developing settlement areas. The Commonwealth Government appointed a Development and Migration Commission with extensive powers of inquiry and recommendation. After 3 years of intensive investigation, however, the Commission was able to recommend as sound settlement ventures projects involving only £5,500,000 (approximately \$26,700,000). In 1929 the plan was abandoned.

Governmental loans and development projects

The large amount of developmental work necessary to bring land into cultivation is a serious obstacle to land settlement in Australia. Lack of sufficient and dependable rainfall greatly curtails the area suitable for farming without irrigation. Both Federal and State Governments have been very active in financing irrigation projects. Irrigation systems are particularly expensive in Australia because extensive storage facilities must be built. A serious difficulty in the expansion of irrigation systems has been the relatively small number of agricultural enterprises which can bear the cost.

Railroad construction has been undertaken by the States since the early days of land settlement. In general, railroad construction developed at a much faster rate than did land settlement or the revenue possibilities of the country. Heavy railroad losses occurred, which became a serious burden to Australian public finance. State and Federal financing of other forms of transportation facilities, such as the road system and the ports and harbors, also has been extensive.

Aside from the financing of developmental projects, direct Government loans have been extended to farmers for land improvement and other purposes. In order to stimulate land settlement, about £165,285,000 (approximately \$660,000,000) had been advanced in recent years up to June 30, 1934, exclusive

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

of soldier-settlement loans. In General, the Commonwealth Government has mainly extended loans for soldier settlement, whereas the State Governments and State banks have been the source of other forms of long-term agricultural credit.

AUSTRALIA: Advances to settlers and for soldier settlement, and amount outstanding, by States, as of June 30, 1934

State	To settlers				For soldier settlement			
	Total advances		Amount		Total advances		Loans	
	made to		outstanding		made to		outstanding	
	June 30, 1934		June 30, 1934		June 30, 1934		June 30, 1934	
	£1,000	\$1,000	£1,000	\$1,000	£1,000	\$1,000	£1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	42,067	169,210	18,709	75,255	9,826	39,524	7,531	30,293
Victoria	60,865	244,823	35,567	143,065	11,968	48,140	9,633	38,748
Queensland	10,283	41,362	3,311	13,318	2,718	10,933	2,088	8,399
South Australia	20,021	80,533	10,334	41,567	2,858	11,496	1,461	5,877
Western								
Australia ...	30,600	123,085	16,413	66,020	5,464	21,978	4,635	18,644
Tasmania	1,426	5,736	621	2,498	2,168	8,721	1,748	7,030
Northern								
Territory ...	23	93	13	52	-	-	-	-
Total	165,285	664,842	84,968	341,775	35,002	140,792	27,096	108,991

Commonwealth Official Yearbook. Conversions made at June 30, 1934, rate of exchange for Australian pounds.

Settlement and development since the depression

Depression conditions in agriculture influenced land settlement and development considerably. The uneconomic nature of many of the established development projects became apparent and discouraged further activity. Moreover, immigration declined sharply after 1930 and ceased to be an important factor in land settlement.

Aside from the influence of the depression, this decline in immigration was partially caused by a shift in governmental policy. Under some of the land-settlement schemes, the State, Federal, and later the Imperial Governments had granted direct loans to immigrants to establish them in farm enterprises. Furthermore, transportation expenses frequently had been advanced or paid in total or in part. This stimulus to immigration was reduced with the curtailment of settlement schemes.

In recent years the Government land-settlement policy has been concerned largely with loans for relief purposes and debt adjustments. With respect to soldier settlements, the Federal Government passed legislation to ratify agreements with State Governments to meet losses amounting to about £24,000,000.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

Reappraisements have been made and debt adjustments have been granted generally to settlers under irrigation and settlement projects. The Federal and State Governments have been engaged also in debt adjustments for farmers in general. The Federal legislature in April 1935 passed the Farmers' Debt Adjustment Act in an attempt to relieve the situation created by the State legislatures which had passed debt moratoria laws. By the terms of this act, some £12,000,000 (approximately \$46,000,000) were allocated, without interest, to the States, to be granted to such farmers as might have a reasonable prospect of carrying on their operations.

AUSTRALIA: Population increase by net immigration, average 1901-1905 to 1926-1930, annual 1931 to 1934 a/

Period	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	North-ern Terri-tory	Federal Capital Terri-tory	Total
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
1901-1905	17.2	-60.0	-1.9	-19.4	50.4	-2.5	-.6	<u>b/</u>	-16.8
1906-1910	20.5	9.4	20.1	15.0	2.6	-9.8	-.5	<u>b/</u>	57.3
1911-1915	87.1	26.6	25.1	1.1	10.8	-15.2	1.3	<u>c/</u>	136.8
1916-1920	44.4	19.2	6.4	11.8	-8.3	-2.3	-.5	<u>c/</u>	70.7
1921-1925	60.3	57.2	31.0	21.7	22.1	-10.8	-.2	1.9	183.2
1926-1930	70.9	20.4	15.1	-2.6	28.5	-8.0	1.1	4.3	129.7
1931.....	-6.5	-2.3	2.7	-1.6	-2.8	.5	-.1	.1	-10.0
1932.....	1.9	-.8	-.2	-1.4	-1.6	-.3	-.1	-.5	-3.0
1933.....	-.1	.1	1.1	-.6	-.1	-.8	<u>c/</u>	.6	.2
1934.....	2.8	3.8	1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-2.8	.1	-.2	2.2

Commonwealth Official Yearbook, 1935.

a/ Minus sign (-) indicates an excess of departures over arrivals. b/ Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. c/ Less than 50 persons.

Effect of the policy on agriculture

An outstanding effect in recent years of the developmental expenditures made by the State and Federal Governments has been the burden of the public debt. In 1927, an investigation disclosed that the loans invested in the development projects, mainly for railroads, irrigation projects, and settlements, represented a net deficit of 1.5 percent on the capital outlay. Moreover, the situation became worse as expenditures increased up to the eve of depression and thereafter became even more serious under adverse economic conditions.

The effect on the agricultural community of the expenditures under the developmental policy has extended much further than the burden of public debt. In many cases land purchases and settlement expenses have had to be scaled down.

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For example, in Western Australia to bring an average farm to a productive condition cost about £3,000 (over \$13,500). A board revaluing the farms in 1930 found that the average capital upon which settlements might be expected to meet interest charges was £1,100 (about \$4,500).

One of the major effects of these heavy expenditures has been to make it difficult to bring about any material change in the Australian agricultural policy. Even prior to the depression, some of the developmental projects were in a difficult position. The reluctance to abandon the projects in view of the large outlays already made and the high production costs entailed in these expenditures were important considerations in formulating the policy of production bounties, marketing schemes, and direct relief measures.

The tariff policy in relation to agriculture

Australian national economy is still heavily dependent upon the income from agricultural export commodities, mainly wool and wheat. This condition indicates the possibility of deriving considerable advantage from a moderate tariff policy. From quite early times, however, the trend of tariff revisions has been upward so that at present Australia is a "high-tariff" country. Within recent months, Australia has become committed to a trade policy involving bilateral agreements which often involve inequality of treatment of goods from various countries.

The development of a high-tariff policy is partially attributable to the early growth of the labor movement. The protectionist sentiment has been strong among workers in the mining and wool industries since late in the last century. The tariff policy has been related directly to the national resolve to keep the standard of living as high as possible. The general practice has been to extend tariff protection to industry and agriculture with the objective of maintaining wage levels. The depression forced some modification of the wage policy but tariff protection has been maintained.

The tariff act of 1908, when Imperial preference was established, clearly indicated the protectionist sentiment of the country. The tariff act of 1914 generally increased the duties. The tariff act of 1921 extended greater protection to industries built up under war conditions. Tariff schedules were drastically revised upward as depression measures by a series of acts between November 1929 and March 1931. The Ottawa Agreements in 1932 extended and increased the margin of Imperial preference in Australia. For the most part, the preferential rates were accomplished by increasing the duties on non-Empire products. The latest development in Australian tariff revisions became effective May 23, 1936, when a system of import licenses was adopted. The control of the origin of imports afforded by the license system is of considerably greater significance than the provisions in the new law for raising certain rates of duty.

The tariff has generally been used in Australia to encourage land settlement and development. In order to promote their development, certain types of

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agriculture and secondary industries have been fostered by tariff protection in anticipation of their leading to denser population and more intensive land utilization. Certain social objectives also are evident. The "White Australia" policy, as the expression of a plan for racial homogeneity, has been invoked as reason for the heavy protection to certain industries. The settlement of tropical Queensland, for example, has been accomplished largely by protecting the sugar industry in order that relatively high wages could be paid and white labor employed.

It would seem that, because of the dependence of Australian agriculture and the national economy upon a few crops with heavy export surpluses, the total beneficial effects of tariff protection may be limited. An outstanding effect of the tariff has been the raising of Australian prices of imported and protected domestic goods. This situation has been particularly difficult for Australia because wages for both skilled and unskilled labor are for the most part automatically determined by a cost-of-living index. As domestic prices increased prior to the depression, wages and the costs of production increased. Protected industries were able to offset the increased costs somewhat by raising prices through increasing the tariff protection. The most serious aspect of this method of meeting increased costs of production is the tendency toward a cumulative increase in costs. Tariff increases tend to reflect themselves in higher costs for other industries, which in turn, are likely to demand further protection.

This tendency toward higher costs as a result of rising import duties was recognized by the Australian Tariff Board, which in its 1925-26 report states that, if the tendency were not checked, it could "see nothing but economic disaster ahead, and that at no very distant date." This proved to be a very significant prophecy when wool and wheat prices collapsed during the depression. By 1931, price declines in Australia had been great enough to reduce materially the cost-of-living index, and resultant reductions in wages brought about some decline in production costs. The general cost level, however, has remained sufficiently high to maintain interest in State aid to most of the agricultural export products.

Government policy toward major agricultural exportsWheat

Direct bounties and special relief payments to wheat growers have been the principal steps taken by the Commonwealth Government in recent years. The purpose has been to relieve the distress caused by low prices rather than to encourage production. The policy was adopted in the 1931-32 season when £3,429,271 (approximately \$9,600,000 at the December 1931-November 1932 average rate of exchange) was paid as a direct bounty.

In the seasons following 1931-32, the Federal Government was called upon further assistance to wheat growers. In 1932-33, £2,000,000

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

(approximately \$6,500,000 at the average rate of exchange applicable to the 1932-33 season) was allocated to the States to be distributed among those farmers who were in the most needy circumstances. The 1935-36 Wheat Growers Relief Act provides for a total disbursement in the several States of £1,878,546 (about \$7,500,000). More general distribution was made of these appropriations. For example, Victoria's share of the total grant of £1,878,546 for wheat sown in 1935 was about £440,000. Some £50,000 of the amount was set aside for growers who had suffered losses through drought, hail, storm, and flood damage. Most of the funds, however, were distributed to all growers on a combination of acreage and production basis. There has been no definite increase in the size of the wheat crops as a result of the bounty; in fact, the acreage in the last 3 years has been below the average acreage in the 1924-1933 period.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Australian production and exports,
1914-15 to 1933-34

Year	Production	Exports a/	
		Wheat	Wheat including flour b/
	<u>Million bushels</u>	<u>Million bushels</u>	<u>Million bushels</u>
1914-15	24.9	4.2	6.9
1915-16	179.1	28.6	36.0
1916-17	152.4	55.3	69.8
1917-18	114.7	23.0	41.7
1918-19	75.6	44.6	68.7
1919-20	46.0	82.5	108.4
1920-21	145.9	76.8	88.3
1921-22	129.1	99.9	117.2
1922-23	109.5	31.5	50.4
1923-24	125.0	59.9	84.4
1924-25	164.6	103.5	125.0
1925-26	114.5	54.2	78.3
1926-27	160.8	73.9	97.6
1927-28	118.2	53.0	73.9
1928-29	159.7	81.9	108.9
1929-30	126.9	40.4	62.7
1930-31	213.6	119.2	144.4
1931-32	190.6	127.4	156.7
1932-33	213.9	119.5	149.9
1933-34	177.3	61.6	87.6
1934-35	c/ 133.4	76.0	109.5
1935-36	c/ 142.3	d/ 76.0	d/ 105.8

Compiled from official sources. a/ July - June. b/ Flour converted to grain equivalent on the basis of 2,000 pounds equals 48 bushels. c/ Preliminary. d/ July-March from Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics; April-June from consular report.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

The bounty and relief payments have been financed by a flour tax and by direct disbursements from the Federal treasury. The Government has aimed at instituting a fixed policy of assistance to wheat growers, which would end the practice of making last-minute provisions in the budget for the bounty. The Commonwealth Royal Commission, appointed to investigate the wheat industry, recommended a compulsory pool system and the introduction of a Commonwealth marketing system. A conference took place in Canberra early in October 1935 between representatives of the Commonwealth Government, State Governments, and the Wheat Growers' Association. A plan providing for a fixed domestic price of 4s.9d. (around 95 cents) per bushel at ports was approved, and the necessary legislation for the plan was passed by the legislatures of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. South Australia and Western Australia, however, made no move to cooperate. Since the support of these States was vital to the success of the plan, by the end of November it became evident that the scheme would not be in operation soon enough to affect the new harvest. As a result, the flour tax, providing funds for relief payments, which was to have been lifted in January 1936, has been extended indefinitely.

Dairy products

Marketing schemes for dairy products involving a bounty have been in operation since 1925. The first comprehensive plan for the marketing of butter, called the Patterson Plan, provided for a direct bounty. While, strictly speaking, this plan was a private enterprise, it depended upon Government support.

Under the Patterson Plan, a levy on all butter produced was used to pay a bounty on exports. The domestic market was kept free from outside competition by a tariff, and thus Australian butter prices were kept considerably above export prices. The effective working of the plan depended considerably upon exports being kept at a reasonably small proportion of total production. The relatively favorable position created for butter producers by the operation of the plan rapidly stimulated production. Concurrently, exports increased to such proportions as to make adjustments between the amount of the levy and the bounty very difficult. Declining world prices and the loss of some foreign markets through the imposition of countervailing duties created a problem of disposing of the increased exports. These adversities made the Patterson Plan practically unworkable by 1934.

The Equalization Plan, which was launched in May 1934, considerably modified the principles of its predecessor. The essence of the scheme is to effect an indirect bounty to producers by maintaining domestic prices above the prices obtained for export markets. The plan involves a fixed domestic price for butter and cheese and a system of quotas for the allocation of the domestic market.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

The intention of the legislation is that each manufacturer of butter and cheese should bear an equal share of the lower returns of the export market. Participation by the States is necessary to make the plan effective. A Dairy Products Board is constituted in each State, which determines the proportion of the butter or cheese each manufacturer is permitted to sell within the State. If a manufacturer sells more than his quota, he pays into a fund an amount equal to the difference between the local and export price; if he sells less, he receives a rebate.

BUTTER AND CHEESE: Australian production and exports,
1924-25 to 1933-34

Year	Butter		Cheese	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1914-15	194.0	54.0	21.2	2.5
1915-16	137.7	16.7	15.8	.1
1916-17	182.5	75.4	25.4	10.6
1917-18	200.5	72.3	27.4	8.4
1918-19	181.8	41.1	23.8	2.3
1919-20	165.6	39.0	26.2	7.5
1920-21	208.1	92.4	24.2	9.5
1921-22	267.1	127.3	32.6	12.7
1922-23	235.0	79.0	23.7	5.4
1923-24	226.7	65.4	25.4	3.8
1924-25	313.9	145.3	31.4	10.4
1925-26	273.9	97.9	28.8	6.9
1926-27	252.5	76.5	26.7	3.7
1927-28	280.0	99.2	31.5	6.9
1928-29	289.9	102.4	30.2	8.3
1929-30	299.0	107.7	30.2	3.1
1930-31	350.4	163.2	33.1	8.6
1931-32	390.6	201.6	31.4	7.3
1932-33	419.7	226.3	36.9	11.8
1933-34	450.9	244.3	38.5	9.3
1934-35	470.6	262.5	a/	a/

Compiled from official sources. a/ Not yet available.

Dried fruit a/

The dried-fruit industry operates under a control plan which maintains domestic prices above export prices. The plan, which is primarily concerned with the marketing of raisins and currants, has been in operation since 1924. In recent years, domestic prices of Australian raisins and currants have been maintained by the control plan at levels from 40 to 63 percent above the export price level. Imports of raisins and currants are largely eliminated by an import duty equivalent to about 10 cents per pound.

a/ For details, see "Some Effects of Australian Competition in Raisins" in issue for June 15, 1936.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

The administration of the control scheme is in the hands of the Commonwealth Export Control Board in cooperation with control boards in the four producing States. The chief function of these bodies is to regulate the participation of the grower in the more desirable domestic market as equitably as possible. For this purpose, State quotas are established for the quantity which may be sold within the State. Exporters are licensed and their sales subject to confirmation by the Commonwealth Export Control Board. The administrative costs of the Commonwealth Board are financed by a levy on exports. The State boards assess the total pack of their respective States for this purpose.

RAISINS AND CURRANTS: Australian bearing acreage, production, and exports, 1924-25 to 1934-35

Year	Bearing acreage	Raisins		Currants	
		Production	Exports	Production	Exports
	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1924-25 ...	39.4	29.9	a/	13.0	a/
1925-26 ...	47.2	27.7	a/	13.7	a/
1926-27 ...	49.6	48.7	a/	14.3	a/
1927-28 ...	48.9	28.2	a/	8.5	a/
1928-29 ...	52.5	59.0	17.4	21.8	4.1
1929-30 ...	52.9	61.1	47.9	21.1	16.8
1930-31 ...	53.0	37.2	46.4	19.7	17.2
1931-32 ...	52.8	47.9	27.1	19.7	15.5
1932-33 ...	53.1	67.9	34.2	18.4	14.3
1933-34 ...	54.7	57.1	58.7	19.7	14.9
1934-35 ...	b/	c/ 49.8	c/ 44.4	b/	c/ 15.3

Compiled from official statistics.

a/ Comparable figures not available. b/ Not yet available. c/ Preliminary.

Sugar

Sugar production in Australia is a monopoly controlled by the Federal Government and the State of Queensland. Since April 1929, the Queensland Government has been authorized to acquire 99 percent of the sugar cane produced in Queensland and all the raw sugar produced in New South Wales. Importation of sugar is prohibited. Since all sugar produced in Australia is made from cane grown in these areas (with the exception of a very minor quantity from sugar beets in Victoria), the marketing of sugar is under the complete control of the Queensland Government.

The sugar-control scheme involves a scale of fixed domestic prices, which vary with the use made of the sugar by the purchaser. Manufacturers of fruit products are given the lowest price; and, if the products are exported, the excess cost of the sugar, as compared with world-parity price, is rebated.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

The operation of the sugar plan very heavily subsidizes the industry at the expense of the domestic consumer. In some years domestic prices for sugar have been considerably above prevailing world prices. In spite of this situation, the industry is in a difficult position. The plan has stimulated production, and the industry has outgrown the domestic market. Various attempts have been made from time to time to introduce schemes for the regulation of production, but these have not been entirely successful. The most recent scheme involves a production quota based on peak-year production. Under this plan the excess production over the quota would be eliminated by the end of 1937 by restricting replanting of cane in certain areas. The general plan of the sugar scheme has been extended to August 31, 1941, by the Sugar Agreement Act of 1935, which renews the Sugar Control agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments.

SUGAR: Australian production and net exports,
1914-15 to 1935-36

Year beginning July 1	Production	Net exports
	<u>1,000 short tons</u>	<u>1,000 short tons</u>
1914-15	275.3	5.9
1915-16	178.7	-128.8
1916-17	216.2	-89.7
1917-18	366.8	-15.3
1918-19	226.5	-56.6
1919-20	193.8	-123.2
1920-21	204.4	-125.5
1921-22	336.0	-5.6
1922-23	343.2	.7
1923-24	320.3	16.9
1924-25	488.1	89.3
1925-26	580.2	233.4
1926-27	465.8	70.4
1927-28	570.2	173.1
1928-29	602.1	223.4
1929-30	602.5	203.5
1930-31	600.3	223.1
1931-32	676.1	322.4
1932-33	596.5	209.4
1933-34	753.4	345.0
1934-35	723.7	<u>a/</u>
1935-36	689.0	<u>a/</u>

Compiled from official sources. Minus sign (-) indicates excess of imports over exports. a/ Not yet available.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

Cotton

Since 1920, the Government has favored the expansion of cotton production with a view toward self-sufficiency. The policy since about 1926 has been coupled with an attempt to replace imports of cotton manufactured goods with articles made from domestic cotton. The difficulty of finding some satisfactory and reasonably permanent solution to this dual policy has invoked a variety of Government aids and schemes. Government aid has been necessary principally because of the high cost of production of cotton in Queensland (the only producing area).

The first governmental action was undertaken in 1920 by the State of Queensland. The Government took over the entire marketing of the crop and guaranteed growers a minimum price. The State system was replaced in 1926 by a Commonwealth bounty system. In 1927, however, the State set up the Queensland Cotton Board, which administered the marketing of cotton through a pool.

The enactment of the Cotton Bounty Act of 1926 by the Commonwealth Government provided a bounty on raw cotton to growers and a bounty to spinners for cotton yarn containing over 50 percent Australian cotton. This plan failed to accomplish the desired results, as domestic yarns were unable to compete with imported goods in spite of the bounty. When the spinning industry declined, the growers were forced to depend upon the export market, with disastrous results.

In the 1929-30 season, the Queensland Government again came to the assistance of the cotton growers with a guaranteed price. In the following season, however, the Commonwealth Cotton Industries Bounty Act of 1930 provided for the continuation of the bounties previously paid, but also included increased tariff protection. In return for the bounty and tariff protection, spinners agreed to a minimum price to ginners for 5 years.

The latest development of the bounty scheme is embodied in the Commonwealth Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1934. The principal features of this act are the further increase of tariff protection and certain changes in the bounty system. The purpose of these changes is to expand production, yet regulate it to fit domestic needs. Thus the act makes no direct reference to the price Australian spinners must pay for domestic cotton. The bounty is to be paid on a quota not exceeding domestic consumption and the amount is dependent upon the Liverpool price plus freight and incidental charges to Australia. In the 1934-35 season, £96,752 (approximately \$380,000) was paid Australian cotton producers under the provisions of this act.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

COTTON: Australian acreage and production, 1923-24 to 1934-35

Year	Acreage ^{a/}	Production ^{b/}
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Bales</u>
1923-24	50.2	10,722
1924-25	40.1	12,875
1925-26	18.7	6,042
1926-27	15.0	4,838
1927-28	20.3	8,649
1928-29	15.0	5,308
1929-30	22.7	10,298
1930-31	22.5	10,631
1931-32	30.0	4,372
1932-33	68.2	12,356
1933-34	43.4	18,776
1934-35	57.0	14,759

Compiled from official sources.

^{a/} Acres harvested. ^{b/} In bales of 478 pounds.Other products

Aside from the direct bounties and special relief payment already mentioned, bounties also are paid on fruit, wine, and flax. Fresh and canned fruits have received a considerable amount of Government assistance. For example, the apple and pear growers were paid £125,000 (around \$500,000) from the 1933-34 and 1934-35 Commonwealth budget as compensation for the low market returns received. For several years citrus growers have been guaranteed expenses up to a maximum of 13s. (approximately \$2.50) per 1.5-bushel case on exported oranges. At a conference of citrus growers in April 1935, it was decided to recommend the establishment of an Australian Citrus Board to promote an export-marketing scheme. As it was too late to operate the scheme for the 1935 season, the conference requested of the Government an export bounty of 3s.6d. (about 68 cents) per case or, alternatively, an expense guarantee up to 16s.6d. (\$32.00) per case. The Government granted an export bounty of 2s. (about 39 cents) per case of 1.5 bushels on all oranges exported to the United Kingdom in 1935. Fruit canners receive a rebate each year for the sugar used in canning in order that they may obtain sugar at about world prices. In 1935 an extra bounty of £50,000 (approximately \$195,000) was granted, which amounts to around 6d. (about 10 cents) per dozen 30-ounce cans exported.

Wine producers receive a production bounty. On March 1935 the former rate of 1s.4.3d. (around 25 cents) was reduced to 1s.3d. (about 24 cents) per gallon. Flax production is a relatively small industry although some expansion has recently taken place. Following the unfavorable report of 1933 by the Development Board of the Prime Minister's Department, the bounty on flax and linseed, which expired on March 1, 1935, was not renewed.

AUSTRALIAN POLICIES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, CONT'D

Wool

Wool production in Australia has shown an irregular upward trend since the year ended June 30, 1924. In the low-price period of 1929-30 to 1932-33, average annual production was at record high levels. Exports fell off somewhat in 1929-30, but rose steadily during the next 3 years despite the low returns to producers. The position of wool in Australian international trade is so prominent that curtailment of exports to raise prices suggested too great a risk to the country's foreign exchange position. In fact, wool was the leading export item in the program to expand exports as much as possible while curtailing imports. With a relatively small share of the output used at home, there is no basis for any scheme whereby higher domestic prices might offset somewhat the losses sustained on exports. There have been no benefits paid to wool producers.

WOOL: Australian production and exports in terms of greasy wool, average 1909-1913, annual 1914-15 to 1936-37

Year <u>a/</u>	Production	Exports
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
1909-1913	755.2	697.5
1914-15	734.8	573.9
1915-16	636.3	568.4
1916-17	636.6	446.6
1917-18	654.4	377.7
1918-19	736.4	694.5
1919-20	762.1	749.6
1920-21	625.2	565.5
1921-22	723.0	945.9
1922-23	726.7	842.6
1923-24	662.6	586.6
1924-25	776.9	586.8
1925-26	833.7	890.3
1926-27	924.4	837.4
1927-28	888.1	805.5
1928-29	968.2	865.6
1929-30	938.5	796.7
1930-31	912.9	867.8
1931-32	1,007.5	903.5
1932-33	1,062.6	1,018.4
1933-34	995.9	906.0
1934-35	1,007.2	942.3
1935-36	<u>b/</u> 980.0	
1936-37	<u>c/</u> 983.0	

Compiled from official sources. a/ Season beginning July 1. b/ Unofficial estimate based on percentage of total production received at Australian selling centers for the entire seasons of the 10-year period 1924-25 to 1933-34. c/ Pre-shearing estimate of Australian wool brokers and growers converted to pounds, with scoured converted to a grease equivalent.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, 1933-1936

Crops by countries reported in 1936	1933	1934	1935	1936	Percentage 1936 is of 1935
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>CORN</u>					
United States	105,724	92,133	95,333	98,517	103.3
Canada	137	161	168	a/ 163	97.0
Europe, 5 countries	23,644	24,239	24,063	25,023	104.0
Morocco	887	986	959	1,050	109.5
Total, 8 countries	130,392	117,519	120,523	124,753	103.5
Estimated world total ..	225,400	216,200	213,200		
<u>BARLEY</u>					
United States	9,687	6,553	12,243	8,827	72.1
Canada	3,658	3,612	3,897	a/ 4,055	104.3
Europe, 20 countries	24,669	25,019	24,272	24,528	101.1
North Africa, 4 countries ..	8,421	8,445	9,229	8,219	89.1
Asia, 2 countries	2,687	2,583	2,634	2,670	101.4
Argentina b/	1,783	2,014	1,940	1,977	101.9
Total, 29 countries	50,905	48,226	54,205	50,276	92.8
Estimated world total ..	106,700	107,900	112,700		
<u>OATS</u>					
United States	36,532	29,455	39,924	34,440	86.3
Canada	13,529	13,731	14,096	a/ 14,150	100.4
Europe, 17 countries	35,477	35,048	33,906	33,566	99.0
North Africa, 2 countries ..	530	516	504	546	108.3
Syria and Labanon	30	32	30	29	96.7
Argentina b/	3,566	3,529	2,953	2,965	100.4
Total, 23 countries	89,664	82,311	91,413	85,696	93.7
Estimated world total ..	139,600	136,000	145,500		

Compiled from official sources. a/ Intentions to plant. b/ Sown acreage.

FEED GRAINS: Production, specified countries, 1933-1936

Crops by countries reported in 1936	1933	1934	1935	1936	Percentage 1936 is of 1935
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>BARLEY</u>					
United States	153,767	116,680	282,226	145,027	51.4
England and Wales	29,456	33,927	30,613	30,940	101.1
Scotland	2,650	4,200	3,547	a/ 3,000	84.6
Irish Free State	5,582	6,779	7,283	a/ 7,000	96.1
Netherlands	2,311	4,546	7,057	5,291	75.0
Spain	100,005	129,467	97,062	78,523	80.9
Germany	159,287	147,152	155,586	163,829	105.3

Continued -

FEED GRAINS: Production, specified countries, 1933-1936, cont'd

Crops by countries reported in 1936	1933	1934	1935	1936	Percentage 1936 is of 1935
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
<u>BARLEY, CONT'D</u>					
Hungary	38,647	24,983	25,555	28,219	110.4
Yugoslavia	21,267	18,828	17,246	b/ 17,683	102.5
Greece	10,539	8,991	8,851	9,269	104.7
Bulgaria	16,147	8,609	12,940	b/ 13,779	106.5
Rumania	86,543	40,019	42,429	73,487	173.2
Finland	8,200	9,583	7,621	8,722	114.4
Europe, 12 countries	480,644	437,084	415,790	439,742	105.8
Morocco	50,406	69,823	35,809	60,151	168.0
Algeria	35,991	44,753	33,019	27,558	83.5
Tunisia	7,349	6,890	18,372	3,445	18.8
Egypt	9,236	9,033	10,461	10,731	102.6
North Africa, 4 countries	102,982	130,499	97,661	101,885	104.3
Turkey	73,417	76,782	62,994	c/ 64,120	101.8
Japan	68,631	73,205	78,609	69,821	88.8
Asia, 2 countries	142,048	149,987	141,603	133,941	94.6
Total, 19 countries	879,441	834,250	937,280	820,595	87.6
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total	2,161,000	2,073,000	2,267,000		
<u>OATS</u>					
United States	733,166	542,306	1,196,668	771,703	64.5
England and Wales	85,820	78,120	79,660	73,920	92.8
Netherlands	20,004	19,805	19,380	19,697	101.6
Spain	40,785	51,807	39,369	38,070	96.7
Germany	479,011	375,631	371,040	397,517	107.1
Hungary	24,637	17,869	16,941	17,141	101.2
Yugoslavia	24,563	22,972	19,144	22,735	118.8
Greece	9,257	6,787	6,938	8,226	118.6
Bulgaria	8,948	5,133	6,379	7,861	123.2
Rumania	55,558	38,806	40,902	55,115	134.7
Finland	43,782	53,485	41,951	45,153	107.6
Europe, 10 countries	793,365	670,415	641,704	685,435	106.8
Morocco	1,883	1,894	1,062	1,481	139.5
Algeria	9,703	11,888	7,287	10,334	141.8
North Africa, 2 countries	11,586	13,782	8,349	11,815	141.5
Turkey	14,289	10,939	15,983	c/ 16,456	103.0
Total, 14 countries	1,552,406	1,237,442	1,862,704	1,485,409	79.7
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total	4,106,000	3,927,000	4,619,000		

Compiled from official sources. a/ Estimated by Agricultural Attaché C.C. Taylor.
b/ Estimated by Danube Basin office. c/ 37 chief vilayets.

ARGENTINA: Acreage of specified grains, 1931-32 to 1936-37

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flaxseed
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>
1931-32 ...	17,295	1,378	1,439	3,470	8,640
1932-33 ...	19,790	1,623	1,554	3,652	7,401
1933-34 ...	19,662	1,768	1,783	3,566	6,853
1934-35 ...	18,812	2,134	2,014	3,529	8,102
1935-36 ...	14,208	1,749	1,940	2,953	6,573
1936-37 ...	16,803	1,730	1,977	2,965	7,289

Buenos Aires office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

AUSTRIA: Production of specified grains, 1931-1936

Year	Winter wheat	Winter rye	Barley
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1931	10,613	18,216	9,948
1932	11,886	23,543	12,589
1933	14,225	26,314	15,291
1934	12,783	21,853	13,538
1935	14,980	22,137	12,484
1936	12,713	18,070	13,319

International Institute of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES: Imports of filberts, 1929-30 to 1935-36

Year <u>a/</u>	Spain	France	Italy	Turkey	Others	Total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
<u>UNSHELLED</u>						
1929-30	396	43	1,900	-	81	2,420
1930-31	211	67	2,256	411	52	2,997
1931-32	37	-	3,005	-	-	3,040
1932-33	42	-	2,937	-	22	3,051
1933-34	470	-	719	88	23	1,300
1934-35	24	-	1,173	7	4	1,208
6-year average	197	18	2,008	84	31	2,336
1934-35 to end of May	24	-	1,173	7	4	1,208
1935-36 to end of May <u>b/</u>	374	-	1,322	16	16	1,728

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of filberts, 1929-30 to 1935-36, cont'd

Year <u>a/</u>	Spain	France	Italy	Turkey	Others	Total
<u>SHELLED</u>	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1929-30	1,329	86	362	299	37	2,113
1930-31	17	166	173	1,772	230	2,358
1931-32	213	48	173	777	42	1,253
1932-33	133	22	168	1,227	4	1,554
1933-34	221	8	20	750	3	1,002
1934-35	319	20	235	447	14	1,035
6-year average	372	53	189	879	55	1,553
1934-35 to end of May..	184	19	201	420	14	348
1935-36 to end of May <u>c/</u>	199	4	213	412	6	834

Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Crop year basis, September 1 - August 31. b/ Amount remaining in bonded warehouses on May 31, 1936, 93 tons. c/ Amount remaining in bonded warehouses on May 31, 1936, 170 tons.

FILBERTS, SHELLED AND UNSHELLED: Prices, c.i.f. New York,
in cents per pound, September 8, 1934-July 13, 1936 a/

Origin and grade	1934 crop			1935 crop					1936 crop
	Sept. 8	Dec. 12	July 5	Sept. 10	Dec. 10	Feb. 26	May 1	July 13	July 13
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<u>UNSHELLED</u>									
Italy Sicily									
Average	6.8	7.9	9.1	10.5	7.6	-	7.9	7.4	7.8
Italy Naples									
Long Selected	7.3	9.3	-	10.4	9.9	11.7	11.4	10.4	7.9
Long extra selected	8.2	9.8	-	11.3	10.8	12.6	12.3	-	
Round Tempestive	7.0	8.6	-	10.0	9.2	-	-	-	
Round Tardive	6.7	-	-	9.4	8.8	10.6	-	-	
Spain									
Current	6.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.6	
Selected	6.7	7.6	8.7	8.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	-	
Extra Selected	7.4	8.3	9.3	8.8	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.4	
<u>SHELLED</u>									
Spain									
Extra Selected	14.7	-	-	-	20.3	20.7	19.4	20.2	
Selected (Prima)	14.5	16.8	18.5	-	20.0	20.4	19.2	20.0	
Turkey									
Levante	-	-	-	15.9	-	-	-	16.5	

Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Converted from lire and shillings at the rate on the days of quotation.

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